

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Temp. 56° (13-40). TOMORROW: Fair.
Temp. 58° (15-45). LONDON: Fair.
Temp. 58° (15-45). YESTERDAY: Fair.
Temp. 56° (15-40). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME:
Temp. 58° (15-40). NEW YORK: Sunny.
Temp. 58° (15-40). YESTERDAY: Temp. 58° (15-40).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1974

Established 1887

Spinola Discusses Independence for Colonies in Africa

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, June 11 (UPI)—Provisional President Antonio de Spinola today rejected immediate independence for Portugal's colonies, but recognized that the right to independence was implicit in offer of self-determination.

In his first major policy statement on the colonial question since April 25 military coup, Gen. Spinola declared that the focal point of his program was self-determination. He insisted, however, on the need to establish first "a climate of freedom and the perfect functioning of democratic institutions."

Four-Point Program

For the first time, the President of the provisional government spelled out his four-point program for decolonization:

- The restoration of peace.
- Accelerated reconstruction and development.
- The establishment of broad democratic organizations and the accelerated regionalization of political, economic and social structures.
- Popular consultation to determine a final political solution.

Gen. Spinola spoke at a formal ceremony for the nomination of the new governors of Angola and Mozambique. Underlying the importance of the occasion was the presence of most of the members of the provisional government as well as members of the Council of State, which includes officers from the Military Movement who carried out the coup.

Mario Soares, the Socialist foreign minister, who has begun cease-fire talks with the main African nationalist movements, refrained from comment.

No Timetable

Military sources present at the ceremony were critical of the speech because it did not include a timetable.

We made the revolution in Portugal because we wanted to get out of Africa—but Spinola's program could take generations, and neither we nor the Africans want to wait," an officer commented.

Another criticism involved the cost of the program of "accelerated reconstruction and develop-

ment" of the colonies, when Portugal is in dire economic straits and needs to spend money on economic development at home.

The chief weakness of Gen. Spinola's program, according to young military men, is that it will probably not be accepted by the African nationalist movements.

For one thing, Gen. Spinola indirectly questioned the representativeness of the nationalist movements which have been waging wars for independence from Portugal for the last 13 years. He insisted that all sectors of the overseas population have their say on the future of the colonies.

In lieu of a timetable, Gen. Spinola merely expressed the hope that decolonization would take place "rapidly without haste." He stressed that the process of decolonization would depend on "the broad participation of the different forces present."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Jean Sauvagnargues

France Eases Tension in EEC toward U.S.

By David Haworth

BONN, June 11 (UPI)—An agreement among the common market's nine foreign ministers to consult with the United States during the proposals between the European Economic Community and the ab nations, has according to officials here, opened up a new chapter in EEC-U.S. relations.

This view was reinforced today by new French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, who said he could not see what the negotiations were between the EEC and the United States.

Such problems as there were, he said, were purely a damming comment on the attitude toward the United States of his predecessor, Michel Jobert, who was strongly insistent that the community should act on its own initiative in foreign policy and inform Washington of developments.

Mr. Ziegler also announced that the President would go to Iafna on Thursday from Cairo to Alexandria with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, spend Tuesday night in Alexandria and return to Cairo Friday to give a dinner for Mr. Sadat.

The President will fly early Saturday to Jidda, the administrative capital of Saudi Arabia, rather than to Riyadh, the royal capital, as originally announced.

The President, in addition to visiting Egypt and Saudi Arabia, will, on this tour, go to Syria, Israel and Jordan. He will spend next Tuesday in the Azores on route home and will arrive in Washington Wednesday.

The three men are Bernard

Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Gordon Liddy, all of whom either pleaded guilty or were convicted in the original Watergate bursary trial.

Compromise Rejected

At today's brief hearing, the judge also rejected a new White House compromise which would have allowed Mr. Ehrlichman to examine his files while his attorneys waited in another room. Last week, the attorneys were forced to wait in their car outside the White House while Mr. Ehrlichman looked over filed papers.

Judge Gesell agreed that he would be surrendered to the court,

Judge Gesell has repeatedly stated that the court and not the President would make the final decision as to what material would be used for the trial.

The judge had originally

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

and informed opinion here is inclined to believe that the French are sincere. Some diplomats expressed the view that the French certainly want to improve cooperation within the community and to improve EEC relations with the United States.

Mr. Sauvagnargues insisted that "consultation" was a matter of mutual trust between friendly nations and, therefore, it imposes obligations on the United States. He said he had no doubt that the United States understood this.

Informed opinion here is inclined to believe that the French are sincere. Some diplomats expressed the view that the French certainly want to improve cooperation within the community and to improve EEC relations with the United States.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said today: "Consultation is a normal practice. Indeed, nothing could be more natural between friends and less than that they tell each other what their intentions are." This is a radical departure from leftist attitudes and was warmly welcomed by the other EEC intriles.

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Associated Press
Henry Kissinger appears pensive during news conference.

Warns on German Attitude

Jobert Launches Movement To Dampen U.S. Leadership

PARIS, June 11 (UPI)—Former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today announced that he was launching a political movement that would include among its aims a dampening of the U.S. leadership of the Western world.

Mr. Jobert said that he was moved to enter politics because "the situation [for France] is not cause for rejoicing."

"The international economic and monetary situation is sufficiently difficult to add to the preoccupations of France," Mr. Jobert said at a news conference.

"The declarations of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany are not encouraging either for French foreign policy. He estimates that in all fields the United States must become the leader, on condition that this is not said in too loud a voice."

This year will be a very delicate year.

"France Is in Danger"

The former foreign minister said: "I can see France already is in danger of quickly becoming a failing nation."

"I wish to sketch a new center-left political movement and if my appeal responds to a need, I will form an organization committee," Mr. Jobert said.

Mr. Jobert, 52, was foreign minister for a year under the late President George Pompidou. A career civil servant, married to an American woman, Mr. Jobert built a reputation as a supporter of French "independence" opposing U.S. "hegemony" over Europe.

He often clashed with U.S. policy and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on such issues as national agreements between oil-producing countries, a coordi-

nated world energy policy and the price in Europe of self-esteem, for the U.S. military presence in Europe.

However, after leaving his ministerial post last month the former foreign minister declared that he had not been anti-American or anti-German, but only pro-French.

President Pompidou considered that we had to hold tight on certain specific problems. That is what I have done," he said then.

He added: "No one, more than I, would have liked our relations with the Americans to be the best and our relations with West Germany to be such as to enable progress in the construction of Europe. But when France's attitude was misrepresented abroad, then I emphatically said, 'No.'"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fall of Government Forebodes Real Trouble for Italy This Time

By Claire Sterling

ROME, June 11 (UPI)—The fall of Premier Mariano Rumor's latest government—he has headed five of the 36 regimes this country has had since World War II—is not just another of Rome's boring political non-events. This time, Italy is really in trouble.

The outgoing cabinet set records of sorts by managing to stay in power for no more than 28 days. The most wretched of its predecessors had hung on for 123, in 1960. Having inherited a lamentable situation, it leaves behind a still worse one. In the short and tormented lifetime of this ex-cabinet, Italy has very skidded out of control economically and politically.

The rate of inflation, approaching 20 percent this year, is the highest in the industrialized world. The balance of payments deficit, running to \$1 billion a month, is likely to exceed \$12 billion in 1974. The national budget has become a bookkeeper's nightmare. The State Electrical Board is \$1 billion in the red.

The state hospitals, with debts of \$5 billion, are threatening to

close down altogether this week because they cannot pay the \$50 million they owe for cotton and gauze, or get any more of either until they do. Half the nation's larger towns and cities will not have a dime to meet next month's payrolls.

The Central Bank, after borrowing \$10.5 billion abroad in the last two years, is down to barely enough cash for this month's commitments. Its situation could become intolerable within a matter of weeks without still more foreign loans, which the friendliest of states are more and more reluctant to give.

The one it had counted on drawing from this very week, a \$3-billion credit from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, would be available only on conditions which an ungovernable, if not un-governable, Italy is hardly in a position to meet.

It does not take much expertise to deduce from all this that the Italians are living wildly beyond their means, and that salvation can lie only in working more and spending less. Everybody here knows that, including the labor unions and even the Communists. But not many have

found the guts to make the necessary merciless decisions, least of all a nerveless and divided government.

The goal of such decisions would be to sop up buying power and cut domestic spending, especially on imported goods, by at least \$6 billion. Among proposals before the government to this

Kissinger Threatens to Resign, Demands, Gets Senate Review

On Wiretaps

By John Herbers

SALZBURG, Austria, June 11 (UPI)

—Amid strong praise for Henry Kissinger, in an extraordinary news conference in which he appeared choked with hurt and anger, said today that he would resign unless he is cleared of allegations that he participated in "illegal or shady activity" in government wiretapping of individuals.

The surprise development came on the eve of President Nixon's departure for the Middle East and seemed to threaten to divert attention from that journey and back to the Watergate-related scandals afflicting the administration in Washington.

Yet Mr. Kissinger, who flew here last night with Mr. Nixon to participate in the trip, was so filled with emotion over charges that he improperly initiated wiretaps on persons suspected of national security leaks in the first Nixon term that he called the conference to deliver his ultimatum and ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to reopen an investigation of the case.

In Washington, the committee said it would reopen the inquiry.

Mr. Kissinger, his voice shaking, told the news conference here:

"I do not believe that it is possible to conduct the foreign policy of the United States under these circumstances when the character and credibility of the secretary of state is at issue. And if it is not cleared up, I will resign."

Honor at Issue

At another point, he said that he could continue to serve as secretary of state only "if my honor is not at issue and if the public deserves to have my confidence."

"If that cannot be maintained, I cannot perform the duties that I have exercised and in that case, I shall turn them over immediately to individuals less subject to public attack," he said.

It was known in Washington before he left Monday morning that Mr. Kissinger was brooding over leaks of documents and interpretations by unidentified sources that he had played a much more important role in the wiretapping of government officials and reporters than he had acknowledged. He had clearly been under physical and mental stress, having completed 34 days of negotiations in the Middle East.

At a press conference last Thursday, when Mr. Kissinger expected to be asked questions only about his Mideast diplomacy, he reacted angrily to questions about the wiretap allegations. Yet no one was prepared for the outburst of emotion today.

During an hour and 10 minutes of monologue and response to questions, Mr. Kissinger did not smile once. His indignation seemed to rise as the news conference progressed. His voice broke and his face was stern.

"Last Thursday," he said in his opening remarks, "a number of you commented on the fact that I seemed irritated, angered, flustered, discombobulated. All these words are correct. After five weeks in the Middle East I was not thinking about the various

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Prober Claims 'Proof of His Role

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI)

—Amid strong praise for Henry Kissinger, in an extraordinary news conference in which he appeared choked with hurt and anger, said today that he would resign unless he is cleared of allegations that he participated in "illegal or shady activity" in government wiretapping of individuals.

Mr. Kissinger, angry by "leaks and innuendos" about his role in the wiretapping of some of his former White House aides, asked the committee to reopen the case and exonerate him.

However, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is studying the possible impeachment of President Nixon because of Watergate allegations,

insisted today that the committee had "positive proof" that Mr. Kissinger, despite his denial, helped start a wiretap program in 1969.

This is the charge that prompted the secretary today to threaten resignation unless he was absolved by the Senate committee.

Senate Testimony

Last September, Mr. Kissinger, at hearings leading to his confirmation as secretary of state, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had merely supplied names of those with access to information that had leaked to the press. He denied authorizing or initiating the wiretaps.

But Thursday, the House impeachment inquiry heard a tape of a Feb. 26, 1973, conversation between President Nixon and former White House counsel John Dean in which the President reportedly said Mr. Kissinger had "asked that it be done."

At a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing last Friday, Mr. Kissinger was questioned about that conversation and replied that he "had the impression" that the President's reported remark was "based on a misapprehension." He again denied initiating the wiretaps.

Rep. Joshua B. Gansberg, D-Pa., told reporters today that evidence received by the House impeachment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press
Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky shows President Nixon around Schloss Klessheim, in Salzburg, Austria, where the President is staying before his visit to Egypt.

On Eve of President's Mideast Visit

Nixon, Kreisky, Aides Confer in Salzburg

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SALZBURG, Austria, June 11 (UPI)

—President Nixon conferred here today with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky before departing tomorrow for Cairo and a visit to five Middle East countries.

The President worked in seclusion at Klessheim Palace except for the conference with Mr. Kreisky, a talk that lasted about two hours.

Mr. Kreisky and Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger, who with other government leaders met the President on his arrival here last night, called on Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the castle, an 18th-century building on the outskirts of the city.

The conference took place before Mr. Kissinger's angry press conference at which he threatened to resign. As far as could be determined, the domestic attacks on Mr. Kissinger were not discussed in the meeting of the four leaders.

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Gen. Antonio de Spinola

*In Bid to Widen His Support***Spinola Woos Conservative Portuguese**

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, June 11 (UPI)—President Antonio de Spinola is taking quick steps to expand his power base beyond the armed forces movement and to appeal to the large number of conservatives in Portugal and in the African colonies of Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

Gen. Spinola's decision to create what the Portuguese are calling the cult of "Spinolism" has reassured conservatives here and in the colonies who have feared a sellout to black African liberation movements.

The general's bid to put distance between himself and the armed forces movement by going to the people also appears to have pleased Western diplomats.

General Trusted

Like many Portuguese conservatives and bureaucrats whose power and position have remained undiminished since the April 25 coup which brought Gen. Spinola to power, the diplomats trust the aristocratic soldier. They are in the dark, however, about the movement's young officers, many of whom do not hide the fact that they are Socialists, Liberals and even Marxists.

As more people bemoan the failure of "authority" in factories, the press and political rallies, Gen. Spinola approved the arrest

of a Maoist militant last week, the first political detention since the dictatorship was overthrown.

Official sources said that Jose Luis Saldanha Sanchez, 29, member of a Maoist group and editor of its newspaper, Popular Struggle, was arrested because the paper had urged soldiers in Portugal and in the colonies to,

"desert with their weapons." Often jailed by the ousted dictatorship and wounded once by the police, Mr. Sanchez was sent this time to a military prison near the Spanish border Friday night.

Maoists and other extreme leftists demonstrated for his release. The Communist party, however, approved his arrest.

It was typical of the general's political tactics that while pressuring the Communist party to keep the radical left and labor at bay, he was bringing rightist politicians associated with the dictatorship into his administration.

His civilian appointments to the 21-member Council of State, for instance, have included Azaredo Perdigao, a political worker under the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, and Diogo Freitas, a collaborator of Marcello Caetano, the premier deposed by the April coup.

Right Dominates

The two, plus Gen. Spinola and the six senior junta officers, more than balance out the seven votes held by the officers who represent the armed forces movement on the council.

The armed forces movement, however, retains direct access to Gen. Spinola not only through officers on the provisional president's staff, but through Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and vice-president of the National Salvation Junta, which remains at the top of the complex post-revolutionary power structure.

Gen. Costa Gomes is thought to be much more in sympathy with the movement's idealistic young officers than Gen. Spinola. Gen. Costa Gomes, in effect, took part in an aborted military coup against Salazar in 1961 because he believed that Portugal could not win a colonial war to preserve its African colonies. At the time Gen. Spinola remained aloof from the rebels.

Last week Gen. Spinola named Gen. Silvino Silverio Marques, a rightist, to be governor of Angola, a post he held 12 years ago under the dictatorship. The new Mozambique governor is Henrique Soares de Melo, a Socialist lawyer from Lourenço Marques.

Luzon Storm Kills 14

MANILA, June 11 (AP)—Tropical storm Dinah, which slammed across the Philippines' main island of Luzon yesterday and today, killed at least 14 persons and damaged some \$120,000 worth of crops and property, the government said.

However, Sen. Muskie, who headed the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Surveillance, which has probed national security wiretaps, said it is "vital" that this matter be resolved.

There was wide support on Capitol Hill for the secretary,

whose negotiating skill produced the Syrian-Israel and Egyptian-Israel disengagement accords.

Many legislators said a Kissinger resignation would be a disaster for world peace.

He was asked to elaborate on Mr. Kissinger's part in the wiretapping as well as the role of Gen. Alexander Haig, a former Kissinger deputy and now President Nixon's White House chief of staff.

"Haig or his assistant, [then]

Col. Haig, initiated wiretaps on employees of the National Security Council, on White House em-

ployees and on newspapermen," Rep. Elberg said. "There were

United Press International
BANNER DAY—Cairo workman finishes placing the American flag beside that of Egypt on the route President Nixon will take when he arrives here today.**Secret Arrest. Questioning Revealed****South Korea Student Protest Backed by Ex-President Yu**

By Richard Halloran

Men's argument that the diktat has been controlled by the Korean Communists. Mr. Yu is a solid anti-Communist re

tion, but he was not available for comment.

The students demand the

removal of government from campuses and an end

censorship. Their demon

strations, begun last fall, reached

peak on April 3, when at

five were staged.

On the same day, Pres Park issued a decree in further demonstrations and sent punishment by

Sweeping arrests followed.

At the moment, 52

Koreans and two Japanese

awaiting trial by secret c

marital on charges connected

alleged assistance to the st

movement. A total of 199 c

are scheduled to be tried.

Mr. Yun, who comes from

old aristocratic family, br

president of South Korea fr

after the overthrow of Pres

Syngman Rhee. He cont

in the office, then in

ceremonial, when Mr. Par

the military coup of May,

However, Mr. Yun broke

publicly announced.

Regime's Contention

The association of Mr. Yun with the student ferment also ap

peared to undercut the govern

ment's argument that the

he was released shortly after his arrest, is said

to have admitted making the

donation to help pay for leaflets,

mimeograph materials and food

to be provided during organizational meetings. For Korean

students, a gift of \$1,000 is unusually large, and provides consider

able aid.

The disclosure that a person

of Mr. Yun's stature had backed

the students indicated that the

opposition movement, against

President Chung Hee Park has

more political support than had

been previously known. It was

evidently for that reason that Mr. Yun's arrest has not been

publicly announced.

Ex-Aide on Trial

He ran unsuccessfully as

for Pres Park for the presiden

1963 and 1967. His spoke

in the 1967 campaign was

Dea-Jung, the opposition

candidate in 1971, who was kidn

from Tokyo by South K

agents last year and is

now on trial in Seoul for

alleged election violations, in

and 1971.

Christian sources here

also revealed that the go

ment has closed down the

Christian Student Christian F

union and put its leaders

in prison.

The sources said that thi

the first overt government

against a Christian organiz

but that many of the Chris

activities were being rest

Christians, about 12 per cent

of the population, have been

in sum social work and in

unions.

Bishop Suspended Priest for Laud**A Dead IRA Member**

BIRMINGHAM, England

11 (Reuters)—A Roman C

priest was suspended by

archbishop here today for

telling the Irish republican

over the coffin of a bank

over

A statement by the arch

of Birmingham, the Most

George Dwyer, said that the

Michael Connolly had be

deceased in his parish du

nearby Wolverhampton.

Father Connolly delive

sympathetic oration dur

funeral procession in North

don for Michael Gaughan

died in an English prison

hunger strike. Gaughan

serving seven years for a

robbery which he said was

put out to raise funds for

Irish Republican Army.

The funeral parade

anger in Britain because

IRA-type uniforms worn by

bearers. Father Connolly

scribed Gaughan as "a

soldier who died in the ca

freedom."

Ulster Bombings Go On

BELFAST, June 11 (UPI)

Bomb blasts wrecked a

primary school and a c

post in County Armagh an

explosives defused two

a British Army spokes

ascribed to a quiet day in

ern Ireland.

The school, in a mixed

estant and Catholic ar

Belfast's northwest side, w

occupied when a bomb w

near its front door.

Socialist Lead To Meet June

ROME, June 11 (Reuters)

Executive Bureau of the S

International has decided

the next meeting of S

party leaders will be in

Britain June 29 and 30.

The meeting, which is

heads of state and go

government are expected

will be held at the

country residence of prime minister.

Among leaders expected

part in the meeting are P

from Israel, Singapore, I

and Norway, plus the Pr

of Costa Rica.

Main items on the agenda

the situation in the mid

developments in Chile an

European integrat

East-West relations.

SALE

June 10/june 1

French Tests

May Start

This Week

Warships Deploying Around Pacific Site

PARIS, June 11 (UPI)—French ships and planes have fanned out around the Pacific atomic testing ground of Mururoa Atoll and the first of a new series of explosions may occur this week, government officials said today.

The purpose of the tests is to perfect warheads to be fitted into medium-range missiles based in underground silos in France and aboard a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines, the officials said.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in his first major policy decision since his election May 10, gave the green light to the atomic command to go ahead with the long-prepared tests.

Naval and air forces have taken up positions around the toll, 300 miles southeast of Tahiti. The French have banned all civilian shipping and airline flights from a vast area over part of the Tuamoto Archipelago.

The officials said the tests may be over before various Canadian and Australian peace groups carry out their plans to send protests into the area, as they did after French tests last summer.

Military Accused

PARIS, June 11 (Reuters)—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, dismissed from the government in a nuclear policy dispute, today accused the French military of using pressure and intimidation to force President Giscard d'Estaing into authorizing the new series of tests.

He claimed that the army, backed by the Gaullist party, concocted a phony atmosphere of urgency to force the President's hand.

"What the military authorities did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is use," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said in a press conference two days after his abrupt dismissal as minister of administrative reforms. "He was rushed into approving the tests without any rational justification."

Asked why he agreed to join the newly formed government if he was aware that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing planned to pursue the aims of the Radical party leader and he had not known this for weeks.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said the cabinet had been set to discuss the nuclear issue at its meeting yesterday. But, he said, the military and the Gaullists, both

on continuing the test program, had pressed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to give the go-ahead on Friday. The President finally authorized the tests on Saturday.

OAU Calls Japan Worst Violator Of Rhodesia Ban

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 11 (Reuters)—The Organization of African Unity's foreign ministers have agreed to adopt a sport naming Japan as the most notorious "violator" of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

The ministers are holding a conference here to prepare for an African summit. They approved a special report on sanctions against Rhodesia and foreign investment in South Africa on Friday.

The report, by OAU Secretary-General Nyo Ekangaki, said that Japan appeared to have stepped up its trade with Rhodesia since it condemned trade with Salisbury nearly 10 years ago.

The report claimed that almost every commodity in Rhodesian exports was of Japanese origin. Second on the list of Rhodesia's trading partners was Japan, the report said. Other countries cited included Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Britain.

No Comment in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 11 (Reuters)—Japanese officials would not comment on the OAU report.



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right on the beach.

Courteous Atmosphere After Month's Rift

Vietnamese Renew Truce Teams' Talks

SAIGON, June 11 (AP)—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong military representatives today resumed meetings of their joint Military Commission after a monthlong suspension prompted by the South Vietnamese government.

A Saigon official said the meeting was held in "a courteous and moderate atmosphere." Another session is scheduled for Friday.

The commission met again after the Saigon government restored the privileges and immunities of the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon. But a Viet Cong spokesman said that the Communist members of the commission would not discuss substantive matters until they were guaranteed that their immunities and privileges would be safeguarded.

The commission is supposed to negotiate such things as zones of control and meetings of opposing battlefield commanders to arrange an effective implementation of the cease-fire agreed on in Paris in January, 1973. But the commission has accomplished nothing since it was set up after the Paris accord.

The Saigon government lifted the Viet Cong delegation's immunity and privileges in mid-April, charging the Communists with an increase in team violations. The Communist representatives were allowed no access to newsmen, their telephone lines were cut and their liaison flight to the Viet Cong headquarters at Loc Ninh was stopped.

The Viet Cong began a hunger strike on May 16 of the joint commis-

sion and also on the Viet Cong's military head office in the United States. Now the South Vietnamese and the Viet Cong are back together. The four parties hope to make an agreement.

A Saigon spokesman said the talks were "friendly and frank."

At the same time, the South Vietnamese command said that

the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military said today that the commander of the Huk guerrillas, Felix Salac, was killed yesterday in a clash with soldiers 30 miles west of Manila.

The official Philippine News Agency reported that Mr. Salac, also called Comdr. Pelaez, was killed when he and three of his bodyguards exchanged shots with South Vietnamese government troops in the town of Abucay. The bodyguards escaped.

Mr. Salac, a former policeman, was designated Huk supreme commander in 1970. The military said that 24 murder charges had been filed against Mr. Salac.

Manila Reports

Huk Leader Slain

MANILA, June 11 (AP)—The military said today that the commander of the Huk guerrillas, Felix Salac, was killed yesterday in a clash with soldiers 30 miles west of Manila.

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Turks Arrest 10 GIs For Goods Smuggling

ADANA, Turkey, June 11 (UPI)—The police said today they have arrested 10 U.S. airmen on charges of smuggling luxury items into the country for sale.

They said the airmen were among 31 persons seized yesterday following a search of bazaars in the southern Turkish city.

They said goods worth 7 million Turkish pounds (\$338,400) were confiscated. The Americans, all noncommissioned officers, were stationed at the nearby Incirlik air base.



Taiwan is one of the best places in the world for investment capital. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

Accelerated economic growth is a consistent theme in Taiwan.

The Republic's GNP has quadrupled in the past two decades, and informed economists predict further substantial gains.

In addition to this confirming record of growth, three factors make Taiwan extremely appealing for industrial investment: 1) a labor force whose productivity increases more rapidly than its wages, 2) a very sympathetic business climate featuring such incentives as a five-year business income tax holiday, or accelerated depreciation of fixed assets, plus a waiver of duty on machinery and equipment, and 3) a relatively sophisticated industry as a source of supply.

Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction is booming.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

Talk to Continental's people in Taipei. Or, in Frankfurt. Or, in London. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.

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Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, West Germany.

PHILIPPINES TODAY

REPORT ON THE NATION

Message From the President

Ferdinand E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines.

Momentum that makes our final break from the old and stricken environment. This is the beginning of change, if it is not change itself.

At long last, we have placed our political problem in perspective, namely that must exist before there can be democratic participation in the development process. Democratization of opportunity has begun, and it is a new day for the long deprived.

In the program that we call—the New Society, we have no new major plans for development; neither are we saddled with any ideological preconceptions. What we seek is to guarantee to every Filipino a decent minimum of food, clothing and shelter; an opportunity for every citizen, however small, to do something socially useful to do, and for every one to share in the increment of progress.

In a world beset by unprecedented and unheeded problems, we seek alliance with all in the struggle to uplift the dignity of man.

And we find vigor and strength not in the number of our years, but in the intensity and scope of our commitment.

Independence Day Message

GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

means, in this respect, that foreign observes and experts freely predict a coming "economic miracle" in the Philippines.

While welcoming the heartening prospects, we shall remain always aware of the considerable difficulties which we still have to face. The energy crisis and the financial and monetary crisis which today grip the world are bound to have repercussions in the Philippines.

As hard as we have worked, we must be prepared to work still harder. And though we have made considerable sacrifices, we must be prepared to make still greater sacrifices.

The theme of this year's independence day is therefore an urgent summons to all Filipinos to realize, regardless of difficulties, our economic and social goals.

the last year and a half, the and most creative energies of our country had been concentrated economic and social development. impressive have been our achievements.

Facts on the Philippines

Area: 299,404 sq. km. (115,600 sq. miles).

Number of islands: 7,100.

Largest islands: Luzon (104,688 sq. km.), Mindanao (94,430 sq. km.) and Samar (13,080 sq. km.).

Population: 41,475,174 (1974 estimate).

Population growth rate: 3.7% per annum.

Population density: 138.2 persons per sq. km. (1974 estimate).

Average temperature: 27.6° C (Manila).

Seasons: Dry (November to April) and wet (May to October).

GNP: P39,282 million (1973). GNP growth rate: 10.0% (1973, constant 1967 prices).

Per Capita GNP: U.S. \$251.

Currency: The Philippine peso has been floating in relation to the U.S. dollar since February 1970.

As of December 31, 1973, the rate was P6.73 to one U.S. dollar.

Authoritative Government Powers Philippines Progress



Makati, Manila's ultra-modern satellite community.

Called precisely for the creation of authority and the accumulation of power. The well-tried American principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, regular elections and competitive parties, granted ears Philippine politics by the Constitution of 1934, resulted not in the health transplant of American democracy but in the crippling of the Philippine executive and the perpetuation of legislative irresponsibility.

Democracy of Stalemate

Such a democracy of stalemate worked only until it was overtaken by growing population, rising expectations and new social forces. Toward the end, national decision-making was reduced to an endless search for the least common denominator of agreement among the interest groups sharing political power—to the obvious detriment of such controversial legislation as land reform, progressive taxation, economic restructuring and administrative reorganization. (All of this legislation Mr. Marcos has proclaimed by decree.)

The intellectual Mr. Marcos has set down in book form how he came to his fateful decision of September 21, 1972. His own constitutional lawyer's scruples and self-doubts satisfied, he plunged wholeheartedly into restoring social order. Moving swiftly and efficiently, his professional Army disbanded 145 private armies owing loyalty to political warlords and confiscated over half a million firearms in civilian hands.

"Even we in government had not realized that there were many loose guns in the country," says General Fidel V. Ramos, the Constabulary (national police) chief. The Army also rounded up hundreds of organized criminals, kidnappers and

robber bands. Then turning to the incipient Maoist rebellion, it overran guerrilla sanctuaries in northeast Luzon and checked urban terrorism from both Left and Right.

Shaking Up the Bureaucracy

The basic problem of restoring law and order dealt with, Mr. Marcos turned to shaking up the sluggish and corrupt bureaucracy. Dismissing thousands of officials and civil servants,

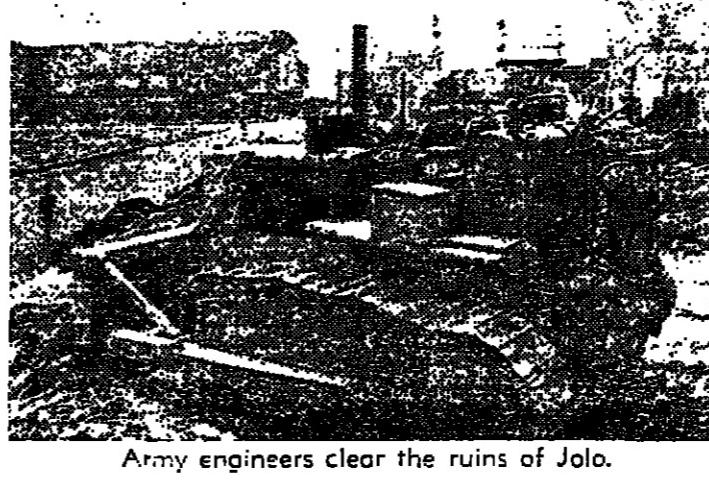
Economic policymaking, once made in bits and pieces in half-a-dozen separate agencies, he centralized into a National Economic and Development Authority. Investment policies, particularly those having to do with the reparation of capital and profits, he liberalized. And in the centers of national administration, bright young technocrats were given their head.

Mr. Marcos' experiment with "constitutional authoritarianism" is far

from over. But this early, it has shaken up the Philippine society and transformed it in a way that insures it will never revert to the old order. The President continues to be the calm eye of the typhoon of beneficial change that is sweeping through the archipelago.

Mr. Marcos is determined to make the transition as relatively painless for his country as possible. Martial law, Philippine-style, has not stamp ed at all the immobile Filipinos. Even Manila's famous night life is as vibrant as ever, the action in nightclubs and discos hardly dimmed by a one-in-four curfew.

Few of the predators politicians that Mr. Marcos has uncared will be sorely missed, even by the urban Filipinos who derived much amusement from their antics. The young managers of Makati, particularly the financiers and investment bankers, are genuinely happy at the new business



Army engineers clear the ruins of Jolo.

climatic, though some major economic and social problems remain. At this point, the most important thing is that Mr. Marcos' social and political reforms have stiffened the spine of one of Gunnar Myrdal's "soft states." The Presidential will exerted by Mr. Marcos has provided the "critical minimum effort" that jerked the entire system out of stagnation and enabled it to weather the successive crises—a rice shortage, the rise in fuel costs, and imported inflation—through 1973 and early 1974. Henceforth, change can be greater though bought with paradoxically lesser effort.

Wiring Up the Bullets

Characteristically, Mr. Marcos summarizes his country's gains so far not as economic but as political. "For the moment," he says, "what is important is that we have finally placed our political problem in perspective: Authority has to exist before it can be limited. At this point in our national life, the problem is not set the preservation or enhancement of individual liberty. It is the rescue of the larger social order from factional interests—whether these be cabals of oligarchs, alienated intellectuals, ambitious generals or riotous youths. Our task is to create a legitimate social order: to build coherent institutions, an effective bureaucracy, an administration capable of enlisting the enthusiasm of the people, the sounding of authoritative government."

In arguing that at this point time for many of the new countries the important distinction is not between democracy or dictatorship but between effective and ineffective government, Mr. Marcos articulates today's pragmatic Southeast Asian temper. But he makes the additional point that an administration does not necessarily become more effective merely by silencing its opposition. Organization and consensus are the qualities that will count in the end.



Bataan export processing zone near completion.

Profile of the President



Omar Sakkaf, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, with President Marcos.

childhood, he excelled at both academics and athletics. Through secondary school and the university, where he took up law, he invariably topped his class.

Then, in September 1935, upon his graduation from college, the first shadow passed over his life. The young Marcos was accused of shooting a local politician who had defeated his father in a congressional election and became his family's bitter rival. Deprived in a stark prison cell, the young scholar studied for the bar examinations that would confirm him as a practicing lawyer and topped them with the highest average ever scored in the history of the Philippine bar. Then, dramatically, his first case—his own trial for murder—the young Marcos won an acquittal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Soldier of Daring and Resource

Shortly afterward, the Pacific War broke out and the Japanese invaded the Philippines. The young Marcos was called to the colors as an intelligence officer of the defending Fil-American forces. At once Lieutenant Marcos proved himself a frontline soldier of daring and resource. Captured by the Japanese, the wounded Marcos survived the Death March from Balaoan to Capas and was imprisoned in Tarlac concentration camp, returned to Manila, but was promptly thrown into the dungeon of the old Spanish Fort Santiago, for refusing to divulge information to the enemy. Marcos patiently planned his escape. He misled his captors into believing that he would betray his companions in Tayabas and asked to be transported there by truck. But he had arranged to have the vehicle ambushed by his guerrilla colleagues, and escaped, to join once more in the shadowy struggle to harass the old and now discredited order.

First to be Reelected

The Marcos record, after four years as President, surprised that of day of his predecessors. Thus, it was no surprise that in 1969 he was reelected to a second term—the first Filipino President to be so reelected—and with the biggest majority ever recorded in Philippine electoral history. Major Marcos emerged from

the problems on the national agenda were graver than could be solved in any single leader's term of office. Poverty, social inequality and rural stagnation, the burden of centuries coupled with rising expectations, a bouncing birthrate and mass education, the stimuli of modern times, were combining into an explosive measure. On one hand the entrenched oligarchy, which controlled Congress, now set itself adamantly against Mr. Marcos' program of reform. On the other, firebrands from the Manila student movement fanned the smoldering Communist insurgency in portions of Luzon. Soon the President found himself caught between radical left and radical right.

Mr. Marcos tried to meet these threats by inviting the radical elements to participate in administration, and by appealing to the social conscience of Congress. But both left and right scorned his attempts at conciliation.

Finally, alarmed by the resurgence of armed Communist activity and the emergence of Maoist urban guerrillas, Mr. Marcos ordered the Army out into the field. Task force operations in the Maoist base areas in northwest Luzon dispersed the insurgents, but did not destroy them. In August 1971, after the bombing of an opposition political rally in Manila, Mr. Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus and clamped down on urban agitators of the two radical groups.

Downward Spiral of Anarchy

This drastic measure was effective in the short term, but as soon as it was lifted, radical agitation started again. And this heightened agitation seemed to be succeeding. By mid-1972 it had turned nearly all the Manila media deaf set against the administration, and government was beginning to be paralyzed by the intense rivalry between the political parties, the ideological enemies and between President and Congress. The whole country was caught in a downward spiral of anarchy—until President Marcos acted.

The rest is history. The achievements of what Filipinos have come to call the New Society are written on the land and its people, which have both been imbued with a new sense of optimism and well-being—and of faith in the future. The sweeping reforms of the New Society have started to leave their mark and if there had been some doubts or misgivings in the beginning, these have completely disappeared. The people now are fully reassured.

Mr. Marcos' experiment with "constitutional authoritarianism" is, of course, far from over. But this early, it has shaken up Filipino society and transformed it in a way that insures it will never revert to the old and now discredited order.

Report on the Economy

From Near-stagnation Into One of Southeast Asia's Most Promising Prospects

he attained, more than doubling per capita income within the next ten years.

— Agriculture grew by 11% after critical setbacks caused by typhoons and floods that ravaged most of the Central Luzon ricebowl region in 1972.

Government induced technology, such as the use of new seed varieties, machines and new planting-harvesting techniques, has been introduced to bolster the country's agricultural multinationals that once shunned the scene have been moving in, driven by the atmosphere of progress and the burgeoning of fresh opportunities.

More than \$100 million in new foreign investments was added in 1973. Tempting incentives and some of the most favorable working conditions in the region provide added lure.

Public Order, Discipline

The attractive business climate has been further enhanced by a sense of public order and discipline that has emerged in response to the creation of President Marcos' politics-first, development-oriented "New Society." (In a public display of tax revenues last year rose by 74%, over 1972 collections.)

A decade-old pattern of trade deficits has been reversed by an impressive upswing in production and export activity. Exports rose by 55% in 1973, resulting in a trade surplus of \$275.5 million for the year. A favorable balance with No. 1 trading partner Japan was chalked up for the first time.

Export Earnings

The export sector's earnings continued to grow during the first quarter of 1974, with receipts listed at \$535 million, representing an increase of 49% over similar income during the comparable 1973 period (although this was partly due to a rise in the value of such key exports as copper and coconut products).

The daily increasing bustle in the business complexes of sprawling Metropolitan Manila alone gives ready evidence that an economic boom was well under way. Cold, hard statistics bear this out.

One of the most dramatic indicators is the level of international reserves which hit an all-time high of \$1.012 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1974, mirroring the considerable strength that has been gained in the country's balance-of-payments position.

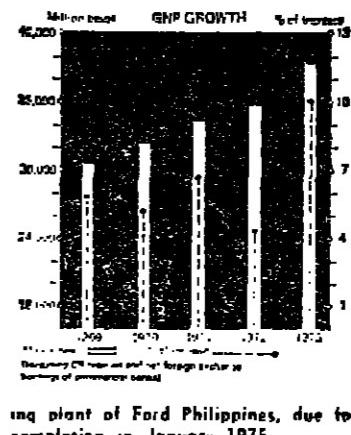
(In the first time reserves have reached the billion-dollar mark. They stood at \$224.05 million in 1972 and \$462.37 million a year later.)

Other solid growth signs:

— Gross national product expanded in 1973 by a full 10%, the highest rise in the past five years. This more than favorably compared with the 4.2% rate for 1972 and easily bettered the 6.5% projection for the year. It also raised the GNP volume almost to the P39.7-billion (about \$5,600-million) level targeted for 1974, and pulled up the per-capita GNP by 6.8% from \$235 to the present \$251 level.

Under a New Four-Year Development Plan (FY 1974-77), GNP is expected to grow by 7% annually up to 1977.

Director-General Gerardo P. Sicat, of the National Economic Development Authority, is optimistic that after a two-year period of adjustment an annual rate of 10%



ing plant of Ford Philippines, due for completion in January 1975.

Natural Resources

Industrial growth is inevitable if only because of the country's vast mineral resources. Mining has barely scratched the surface of the mineral wealth available (the country sits on one of the world's biggest concentrations of metallic sulfides); but already earns a healthy \$400 million-plus annually, with returns on invested capital running to as high as 20%. Copper and gold are the most active minerals, while nickel, chromium, platinum, palladium, pyrite and manganese and such non-metals as asbestos, marble, coal and limestone are looking up.

Manufacturing, which now accounts for 20% of GNP, expanded by 8.5% in net value added in 1973. This sector covers a wide range of mineral and chemical products, appliances, rubber and leather goods, paper and paperboard, footwear, textiles, machinery and furniture. Exports of electrical machinery alone soared by 382% last year, while the sale abroad of Portland cement jumped by 372%.

As indicated by the increase in manufacturing, industrial expansion has been given a clear go-signal even while the agricultural base is being beefed up.

In line with this, an Export Processing Zone has been created on historic Bataan peninsula, some 100 kilometers northwest of Manila. The zone—programmed as the first of several trade and industrial estates which the government hopes to set up in various parts of the archipelago—already has two dozen pioneer enterprises at near-operational stage, with an aggregate cost exceeding P1 billion (about \$150 million). It is expected to generate \$60 million during its first full year of operation, starting this year.

Among the projects already approved are electronics works, shipbuilding docks and a helicopter assembly plant. The biggest zone project to date is the car-body stamping

profits abroad, payment of a service fee to contractors and tax-and-tariff exemption.

Foreign companies that have so far joined in the stepped-up oil search are Chevron-Texaco, Phillips, Chempac Philippines, Mobil-Oil and Sun Oil of the United States, Husky Oil of Canada, Superior-Enderbury of Australia and the Chinese Petroleum Corp. of Taiwan.

The Philippines' lush tropic forests provide the fastest-growing agricultural export, with plywood now the sixth largest export commodity. A paper-and-paperboard industry is on the rise.

PRAGUE FESTIVAL

A New, Operatic Look At 'Coriolanus'

By James Helme Sutcliffe

PRAGUE (IHT).—The last five days of Prague's three-week Spring Festival included enough music to last most cities a month.

Most of the attention at this 29th annual festival, however, was focused on a world premiere production, Slovak composer Ján Cikker's "Coriolanus."

The subject offers a lot for opera: tumultuous mob and battle scenes, public and private conflicts in the Roman Senate and Coriolanus's own proud breast, and ready-made arias climaxing in the long aria of the hero's mother, Volumnia, not to destroy the Rome that had rejected him.

Curiously, though, the big opportunity of correcting Shakespeare's own occasional loose ends (so brilliantly achieved by Boito) and concentrating the action to clear space for musical self-revelation seems to have been beyond the librettist conductor Zdenek Košler. He reduced Shakespeare's five acts to three, 35-minute ones of five scenes each (connected by orchestral interludes). All the elements of the plot were retained, but without convincing you that he had recognized the operatic potential of the original except by adding a women's chorus, a lovely two-part incantation for priestesses in Scene IV, the first appearance of Volumnia and Coriolanus's wife Virgilia. This was also the scene in which Cikker's music seemed most attuned to changing moods in the text.

Crowd Scenes

Generally speaking, the score sounded rhythmically hard-driven, with jog-trotting motor rhythms and a harmonic vocabulary that reminded one of Hindemith freed of his theoretical straightjacket. It was the violent crowd scenes which came most

Jana Hlaváčová
Josef Čap
in "Pélop's
Courtship,"
seen
at the recent
Prague
Festival.

J. Šroboda.

vividly to life. An almost Handelian-slow prelude to Act III followed by a poetic passage for muted strings, harp and flute, showed Cikker to be a master of orchestral coloring, and off-stage choruses (particularly during the curious opening to Act II) in which projected ghosts of his family and friends "argue" with Coriolanus added atmosphere.

Among the principals, Ivana Miková (Volumnia) and Daniela Šonová (Virgilia, for whom a redundant solo after Coriolanus's demise was added) sang particularly well. The hectoring vocalism and posing of Antonín Stom in the title role, however, had little of the noble Roman about it.

If the total effect was one of dry, dramatic uninvolvedness then much of the fault lay with the production. Director Premysl Koci contented himself with the worst clichés of operatic movement (Coriolanus's murder was embarrassingly bad) and Josef Šroboda provided yet another of his hackneyed backlit staircase set-



tings, this one a sort of grandstand segment on a revolving stage.

Both of them could have learned something from the gripping direction (Karel Jenek) and superb new designs (Miroslav Hermannek and Olga Filip) for "Pélop's Courtship," the first part of a trilogy. It turned out to be that curiosity, an evening-length "melodrama"—continuous orchestral accompaniment in C major to life in the restored St. Jacob's Church, renewed evidence of the mutual simulation that made Mozart's music so popular in Bohemia. Tomášek's charming piano "Eclogues" Schubert synthesized with Chopin graced a chamber concert in the Martinic Palace.

The bicentennial of Václav Jan Tomášek's birth brought his imposing Coronation Mass in C back to life in the restored St. Jacob's Church, renewed evidence of the mutual simulation that made Mozart's music so popular in Bohemia. Tomášek's charming piano "Eclogues" Schubert synthesized with Chopin graced a chamber concert in the Martinic Palace.

To Cap It Off

And to cap it all off, the Soviet conductor Gennady Roshdovsky led an impressively measured performance of Beethoven's Ninth, the traditional closing work in the muggy acoustics of the Smetana-Saal, crowned by an excitingly paced a version of that

knotty last movement as I've ever experienced.

The closing day also included a six-day cycle of Bedřich Smetana's operas in that jewel box of a refurbished theater, the Smetana, culminating with his seldom-performed "The Devil's Wall."

The future is bleak in "France Société Anonyme" (at the Vendôme and the Maréchal), Alain Corneau's first directorial venture. Here, Michel Bouquet comes out of a coma in 2222 to remember his activities in the 1970s. His recollections include a

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—In "Sleeper" (at the Publicis-Matignon in English), Woody Allen awakens, after being deep-frozen for 200 years, to find himself in a totalitarian world. Everyone—and everyone's thoughts—is under central control manipulated by a dictator and his staff.

The scientist, circa 2174, thaw Allen from his icy capsule to question him about life two centuries previous. Their relics include photographs that need identification. De Gaulle? A great chef, replies the drowsy Allen. A chef? Yes, a connoisseur of omelets and soufflés.

In this 22nd-century realm, robots are the domestics. Allen disguises himself as one of these—but he is sent to a factory for repairs. A pretty poet joins him in his attempts to dodge the guardians; they have a series of narrow escapes, with Allen uttering snappy wisecracks along the way. This lively farce makes a tart comment on the future.

* * *

The future is bleak in "France Société Anonyme" (at the Vendôme and the Maréchal), Alain Corneau's first directorial venture. Here, Michel Bouquet comes out of a coma in 2222 to remember his activities in the 1970s. His recollections include a

grade-G movie, in which he apparently appears, about gangster violence, sexual liberation and spreading drug addiction.

The film predicts that the current measures to halt drug sales will go the way of prohibition in the United States and that motion pictures will be produced by narcotics manufacturers.

* * *

"No Blade of Grass" (at the

PARIS FILMS

Woody Allen Wakes Up Two Centuries Late



Woody Allen
and
Diane Keaton
in "Sleeper."

Studio de l'Etat in English) concerns the more immediate future when, the film suggests, famine and pollution may reduce the struggle for survival to jungle brutality. Directed by Cornel Wilde, it is an affective melodrama, depicting the adventures of a group of Londoners who make their way through the desolate countryside where natives have turned to murder and cannibalism to temporary security a stronghold in the North.

"Le Protecteur" (at the M. curvy and the ABC) has lofty tendencies—exposing prostitution France today. But, in fact, is a routine underworld melodrama trying to attract a little attention with its noisy indignation. It is full of scenes sadistic beatings and torture, centrating more on the privacies of plums than on t victims. It recalls the anti-slavery drama that used to be seen on the American stage more many days, avoiding censorship by their announced aims of stamping out a evil.

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"Tout Nudité Sera Chat" (at the Ursulines and the Dr. in Portuguese and at the C mont in French) is a grotesque sex comedy, brilliantly dire by Arnaldo Jabor and excellently performed by Paulo Porto, Jane Glória and Paulo Sa

Porto is a middle-aged widow with a problem son (Sacks), becomes obsessed with a pr

ofte (Gloria). The situation

which this trio is involved

are bound by a firm direct

unity that presents them

pattern of a weird erotic da

Buñuel's influence is eviden

the work of this youthful

sixteen-year-old director, but Jabor's

an exhilarating fresh

vitality and originality.

The film was awarded Silver Bear at the 1973 Berlinale and has been honored other festivals too. For w it was successful in Brazil it has now been banned

** * *

"The Conversation" directs

Francis Ford Coppola, wins

the grand prize at the Ca

Festival, is a chilling stu

the life of a crack whippet

is now at the Concorde-Pal

English) in Paris. As its

science-stricken protagonist, Hackman contributes a rem

ably fine performance.

'Walküre'—Tradition Plus Lights

By David Stevens

MUNICH, June 11 (IHT).—The new production of "Die Walküre" that has just had its first performance here can be seen as the opening round of the impending centennial of the "Ring" cycle, and maybe a sign of a crisis—if not a dead end—in the scenic interpretation of Wagner's tetralogy.

There is no shortage of motivation for this undertaking. After Bayreuth, Munich is the principal Wagnerian shrine and the scene of the first performances of "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre," Günther Rennert, Intendant of the Bavarian State Opera and one of the most fertile operatic stage directors of the postwar era, plans to add the

other three music dramas in his new stagings over the next two seasons, completing it in the summer of 1976, in time to mark the hundredth anniversary of the first cycle performance of the "Ring" at Bayreuth and his own retirement from the direction of the Munich company.

Rennert, as extensive program notes indicate, sees himself as offering "alternatives" to the various approaches of distant and recent past—the naturalism that lasted until the second world war; the stylized, psychologically expanded myth of Wieland Wagner's much imitated first postwar production, and the recent wave of social criticism launched in Wieland's second Bayreuth staging ("Wotan is Wall Street") and of which George Bernard Shaw (in "The Perfect Wagnerite") is the prophet.

A Concentration

Rennert and his designer, Jan Brandt, offer instead a concentration of the story in the conflict between Wotan and Siegmund,

something that only the continuation of the cycle can clarify—and a visual realization that ranges from stylized realism to an abstract pictorialism that ranges from stylized realism to an abstract pictorialism in Wagner's music.

Well, this makes pretty heady program reading, and maybe even a guide to the eclectic comings and goings on the stage. Unprepared, one might think that Rennert had simply turned back the clock to a fairly straight, naturalistic account of the story, with mild deviations. No static Bayreuthian geometry here, but action to fit the words. For instance, the end of Act II was detailed in the Hunding-Siegfried battle. Wotan's intervention. Siegmund's sword really splitting in two, Wotan's fatherly (not godlike) sorrow over the fallen hero, and his curse of Hunding—who seems to be victim of a heart attack rather than divine retribution.

The scenery had two aspects. On one hand, there was enough real scenery to set the stage, the world-as-habit and a trace of its foliage in Act I or Brünnhilde's rock in the final act. On the other, the major share of the visual effect was borne by the National Theater's ultra-modern lighting machinery—projections, prisms lasers—sometimes with startling results. It ranged from projecting cryptic hieroglyph-like symbols to the final act's constantly changing series of wild semi-abstract images culminating in a stage-filling wall of light.

Plays

"Herbie Rides Again," a Walt Disney production directed by Robert Stevenson and written by Bill Walsh, is "simply not very good," Vincent Canby says. Set in San Francisco, the film takes a firm stand for the defense of architectural landmarks and against real estate developers. It brings back Herbie the Volkswagen, the leading character of an earlier Disney box-office success, "The Love Bug." "He has a major part in the successful campaign of a Nice Little Old Lady (Helen Hayes) to ward off Alonso Hawk's wreckers to save her home, an old fire-house on top of a San Francisco hill," Canby says. (Gawk is played by Keenan Wynn.) "All the technical and economic resources of the Disney empire cannot bring sincerely to a machine-made paean in praise of little-guy pluck."

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On one hand, there was enough real scenery to set the stage, the world-as-habit and a trace of its foliage in Act I or Brünnhilde's rock in the final act. On the other, the major share of the visual effect was borne by the National Theater's ultra-modern lighting machinery—projections, prisms lasers—sometimes with startling results. It ranged from projecting cryptic hieroglyph-like symbols to the final act's constantly changing series of wild semi-abstract images culminating in a stage-filling wall of light.

Lodge's fire.

Some Misconceptions

There were some misconceptions that may well be ironed out later—the overwhelming arrival of spring was rather garishly represented by the sudden lighting of a technicolor-blue sky, the capering of the Valkyries in Act III turned into a kind of unseemly laugh-in, and the splitting of a rocky wall for Wotan's intervention at the end of Act II.

Was all too clearly just a piece

of flat scenery sliding creakily aside. Taken for what it was—and Rennert makes no claim to a definitive realization—Münch

seems to have embarked on an effective "Ring" made up of one part tradition and one part light show.

Complaint Room

The other wing is the newer Hotel Dététage. The bedrooms and the public rooms are plush. The clientele here is mainly suffering from business lunches and social dinners. The atmosphere is subdued and painted. Everybody seems the management, which is, however, acting in the clients' best interests. Conversa-

tions whine with complaints the overweight.

The hotel provides five places served nibbles a day base the principle that variety—a low-calorie diet—is the life.

To make you forget, the menu offers a c of cheese, hardboiled egg, omlette for breakfast. It is a fish soup with a slice of bread. Morning and afternoon a

are an apple, an orange, a grapefruit, white cheese yogurt.

Lunch and dinner are ade although pallid. Three times a week supper for the truly is a large bowl of yogurt wh with farmer-style cheese accompanied by chopped pa fennel seeds, minced radish, chard, and coffee grains mixing the cheese with one another of the accessories eating very slowly, you can notice yourself into thinking have just packed away a course meal. In the end point cannot resist.

What differentiates the from establishment from not farms is the excellent inst hydrotherapy. The best example of its effectiveness is Mr. Bissell. A three-time champion of France and champion in 1954, he has automobile accident which required a year of rest. Facilities at the time were pressing, so he decided to build his own institute.

At Bissell's program of alternating active and passive sessions tailored to each curist.

The dynamic and popular Bobet, who has opened a Institut de Thalassothérapie Porticcio, Corsica, has made his lean figure despite

abstaining about food and plays tennis regularly. Sunday, he bicycles an of 30 kilometers. Any time feels he has taken on a fitness lunch and cycles fast.

"As X to sum up the of the Institute, he says, very sensitive to beautiful and like beautiful people."

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1974

Page 9

Italy Keeps Farm Import Curbs

By Bart Healey

ROME, June 11 (AP-DJ)—Italy's promise to its partners in a Common Market to relax its agricultural imports were put into effect yesterday as agreed.

Though it is believed that the ministry of Foreign Trade has proved the relaxations, which are hotly disputed within the cabinet that has just resigned, has not been published in an official gazette.

The policies involved in loosening the import curbs formed a

large part of the economic conflict that brought down the government. The curbs could still be relaxed by the caretaker government, but political disputes might cause the promise to the EEC to be reconsidered.

The curbs, applied to all "non-essential" imports, but mostly to farm products, came into effect May 7. They required importers to place a 50 percent, 180-day deposit on the value of the imports with Banca d'Italia. This deposit does not draw interest and will not be relent by the central bank, officials there said, thus withdrawing several thou-

sands billion lire from circulation.

Officials of the Foreign Trade Ministry have been particularly close-mouthed on the issue in the past two days.

However, sources close to the ministry said that, though there might be a delay in implementation, it was expected that the promise to the EEC would be kept eventually.

About half of Italy's trade deficit last year of about \$5 billion was due to food imports. The rest, in rough terms, was due to oil and raw-material imports. It was largely to reduce the former that the deposit plan was set up.

However, Trade Minister Matteotti said in an interview published Friday that the curbs had not bad the desired effect, and food imports were still high and, in some areas, had risen since the curbs started.

Italy had promised to dismantle the deposits entirely on fattening calves, a major item, by June 10. With the exception of choice beef, on which the deposit was to be reduced to 25 percent, other deposits would be dropped, "at a date to be determined."

In exchange, the "green lira," used in calculating farm subsidies, was to be devalued 12.5 percent.

Payments Deficit

Meanwhile, Banca d'Italia reported that Italy had a payments deficit of 505 billion lire (\$777 million) in April against deficits of 714 billion lire in March and 221 billion lire in April. The April and March figures are provisional.

Emilio Colombo, outgoing Treasury Minister, has suspended his departure for the International Monetary Fund talks on reform of the world monetary system in Washington. He was to have urged a revaluing of the price of gold in line with market prices, which would quadruple the value of Italy's gold reserves.

This, in turn, Mr. Kaufman told the conference, serves as a "strong stimulant to the lender to substantially increase his loans. The more loans he makes the more profit will accrue to him."

He explained that this is because the lending spread, the profit due to the lender, is determined at the start for the entire duration of the loan.

Under fixed lending rates, however, profit margins of the institutional lender are squeezed as interest rates rise and the lender "hesitates to borrow short and lend long because the liability costs will rise more quickly than the yield on assets," Mr. Kaufman said.

Consequently, he said, the lender would slow credit expansion.

The Arab banker said, "In the short term, the major job of reducing oil surplus funds will fall to the banking community."

New York banks are the leading bankers of the major Arab-producing countries and while most of these reserves are in the form of short and medium-term assets, U.S. banks "have lately been managing growing portfolios, bonds and equities for their clients," Mr. Abushadi said.

Wall Street remains the most viable center for the placement of Arab surplus funds," Mr. Abushadi continued. "Arab capital, which is already invested in U.S. securities, particularly in electronic, automobile and energy-based industries, will go flowing into New York, but in much larger amounts and in diversified fields."

The channel will continue to through buying stocks on the market and instituting large investment portfolios and through participation in new capital markets," Mr. Abushadi explained.

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Not Unprecedented

Occasional declines in such statistics are by no means unprecedented, particularly during

nearly 6 percent below year-earlier levels. And per-capita income of all Americans after taxes—a broader yardstick that includes such "transfer" payments as welfare—has recently begun to tell the same story. In the first quarter, the per-capita figure fell to the lowest level since 1973.

The latest upsurge in bankruptcies is especially surprising to judges because the trend had remained virtually level for the past three or four years.

What worries some economists even more than the raw number of bankruptcies is the dominant cause: inflation. Historically, most upturns in the bankruptcy rate were caused by periods of unemployment. The loss of his job was painful to an individual, of course, but those who still had jobs, at least, were relatively unaffected and had no reason to feel financially insecure.

Inflation, however, has been forcing even the fully employed wage earner into the hands of the courts.

The bulk of those who entered bankruptcy in the last few months have been the near-poor, says Sylvia Lane, a professor of economics at the University of California at Davis who studies bankruptcy.

The near-poor (generally defined as those earning \$300 to \$500 a month, depending on family size) have been affected first, she says, because their earning power has not increased anywhere near enough to keep up with the 10 percent inflation rate during the past year. By some measures, real earning power has actually dropped.

Families with higher incomes can make some readjustments in how they spend their income, cutting back on the frills to meet the higher cost of basic necessities. They probably have some savings they can dip into as well.

But if inflation keeps up, says Mrs. Lane, eventually some of these families too could be pushed to the wall; once they have cut back as much as they can and have exhausted their savings, bankruptcy may be their only alternative.

Has inflation by itself ever caused such a rush of personal bankruptcies before? Most credit experts and judges think not.

The only possible precedent, says Mrs. Lane, is an upturn in bankruptcies during the Korean war, when prices rose steeply and unemployment was relatively low. "The problem is that the data then just wasn't good enough to pin it on inflation definitely. This time, we're sure," she says.

Once a man has gone bankrupt, he must wait six years before he can file bankruptcy a second time.

Rome Said to Be Seeking More International Loans

ROME, June 11 (AP-DJ)—Giovanni Agnelli, president of the Fiat car firm and of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today that Italy would seek more international credits.

"Central bank governor Carli is to go to Washington to seek the needed credit," Mr. Agnelli said in a speech.

However, a spokesman for Banca d'Italia denied flatly that Italy is seeking any new international credits. He said the only international loan currency being negotiated was \$200 million sought by the Italian state railways.

Apart from the statement by Mr. Agnelli, Antonio Giolitti, budget minister of the resigned government, also said credits would be sought.

Mr. Giolitti, who spoke to the Foreign Press Club, said "without doubt, Italy has need to ask for further credits. The possibility of asking for a drawing on the Federal Reserve swap of \$3 billion seems natural to me, and probably Carli, during his trip to Washington, will discuss this."

Associates of Mr. Agnelli said that the manufacturers would issue a proposal shortly on cooperation with the unions to avoid a deterioration in the economic situation.

The unions, which have made a series of economic planning demands to which the government could not find a common response, have threatened more strikes if they do not get an answer soon.

Banker Urges Easier Credit To Assist Italian Industry

ROME, July 11 (AP-DJ)—A top Italian banker said in an interview published today that one of the first tasks of a new government would be to provide easier credit for industry.

Giovanni Dell'Amore, president of the Italian Savings Bank Association, a major source of non-state credit, told La Stampa that the situation is particularly acute for the construction industry.

The total of the loans approved, \$15.5 billion lire, is not very large, but the loans must be seen in the context of very strong statements by Mr. Carli that the government must stop underwriting such deficits.

He also predicted that by the end of June Banca d'Italia would draw on the \$3-billion swap offer made by the U.S. Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Dell'Amore said that 90 percent of all construction was financed through the savings association. Central bank governor Guido Carli said in a recent interview in the weekly L'Espresso that Banca d'Italia would not refinance the association and Mr. Dell'Amore said the group's funds were very low.

Interest rates have reached 17 percent, he said, and in some cases 20 percent. This high cost of credit has made it impossible for small and medium concerns to function, he added.

Mounting Deficits

He said that one of the first jobs for the government would be to find a way to pay the mounting deficits of state operations. He asserted that the state electricity board is losing 750 billion lire (\$1.2 billion) a year, and the national health plan 2,700 billion lire.

He also disputed a recent statement attributed to former Treas-

ury Minister Emilio Colombo that current credit availability was sufficient until autumn.

Meanwhile it was learned that the Ministry of the Interior, just before the government resigned late yesterday, approved 95 local authority loans needed to cover deficits that these towns and provinces had posted for 1973.

The Senate last month set a Sept. 1 deadline in its IDA legislation, and it is possible that a specific date could be restored as the House bill moves through the full Banking Committee and ultimately to conference with the Senate.

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The argument has been that allowing private gold ownership would not only stimulate gold speculation, but would allow leakers of gold into private holdings.

But American policy in the last few years has been directed to

Half Rome's Deficit

The total, in fact, is just about half of the monthly deficit of the city of Rome. Mr. Carli to underline his position, recently turned down a request by Rome to underwrite a loan offering of 50 billion lire.

The government and Banca d'Italia are committed to hold down the growth of credit in the year ending March 31, 1975, to 22,500 billion lire. Roughly half the sum is allocated to the first half of the year, the rest to the second half.

Interest rates have reached 17 percent, he said, and in some cases 20 percent. This high cost of credit has made it impossible for small and medium concerns to function, he added.

Caribbean Countries Agree On Aluminum Smelters

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP-DJ)—A Jamaican government spokesman said here yesterday that the prime ministers of Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago agreed to construct a

first two Caribbean-owned aluminum smelters.

The agreement, reached at a weekend meeting in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, was announced on the same day the bauxite production levy act of 1974 went into effect in Jamaica. The levy is expected to increase to \$200 million annually from \$30 million the taxes paid by U.S. and Canadian aluminum companies which own bauxite land and plants in Jamaica.

The prime ministers agreed to a 10-point program calling for construction of a smelter at Point Lisas, Trinidad, with production scheduled for January 1979, and one in Guyana, with production scheduled for 1981, a spokesman said. The plants are to produce 200,000 tons of aluminum annually.

Trinidad and Tobago will pay 34 percent of the cost of the first plant, and Guyana will pay 52 percent of the cost of the second plant, with remaining costs for each plant divided equally among the other countries.

The spokesman said that under the agreement, equity participation would be reserved to Caribbean countries.

"No person or corporate entity located outside their region will be allowed to participate," he said.

U.S. Producers See Slowdown In Sales Growth

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP-DJ)—U.S. manufacturers anticipate a slowdown in sales growth in the current quarter after a sharper-than-expected increase in the first period, but they foresee a strong third quarter.

A sharp spurt in consumer outlays could occur, some economists say, if the public becomes so satisfied by the price spiral that massive hedge buying against still higher price tags begins.

Manufacturers also expect that inventory growth will continue robust in the second and third quarters, following a strong first period gain, a Commerce Department report indicates.

The department's quarterly survey of sales and inventory expectations shows that manufacturers believe sales will rise about 1.1 percent this quarter to a seasonally-adjusted \$224.7 billion and then gain 4.3 percent next quarter to \$245.5 billion.

In the first quarter, sales rose 2.7 percent to an adjusted \$222.9 billion, well above the outright 3.1 percent decline producers estimated in a survey published last March.

End of U.S. Gold-Owning Ban Seen

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP)

Treasury Secretary William Simon today announced to a congressional committee that he will urge President Nixon to lift a 40-year ban on the ownership of gold by U.S. citizens, possibly by the end of the year.

Coincidentally, it became clear that in its revised U.S. policy on gold will encourage the International Monetary Fund this week to approve procedures for the sale of a modest amount of its gold, with the profits used for the benefit of poor countries.

And although plans are still far from mature, some way is likely to be worked out to provide for hard-pressed industrial countries—such as Italy—to achieve at least a technical revaluation of their own gold reserves to help them over the crisis created by the staggering increase in oil prices.

Meanwhile, pressured by the desperate need of large and small countries alike to meet balance of payments deficits arising out of higher oil prices, the Committee of Twenty finance ministers

are preparing to adopt a plan under which the IMF would be able to sell some of its gold at high market prices, and use the profits to help the less developed countries.

The plan, proposed privately by IMF managing director Johannes Witteman, would mean that the IMF could obtain something close to \$100 an ounce for gold officially valued at \$42.22 an ounce. At the official price, the IMF hoard is worth about \$6.5 billion. At market prices, it

would be worth in excess of \$25 billion.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told reporters that "all of this is coming to a head very quickly," although the actual mechanics might not be formally adopted until the IMF's annual meeting in Washington this fall.

IMF gold sales on the open market would dovetail neatly with the desire of many European nations for at least a technical revaluation of their own gold reserves, which would provide better collateral against which they could borrow cash to meet their balance of payments deficits.

On the other hand, the less developed countries—equally hard hit by the oil price rise—do not have gold reserves on which to lean, and have made clear that they will not support monetary reform measures which ignore their plight.

In a communiqué issued today by the Group of Twenty-Four, representing about 100 of the smaller IMF nations, chairman Ismail Mahroug, Algerian Minister of Finance, said bluntly that in any revaluation scheme for gold some of the additional resources would have to be directed to the poor countries.

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The administration position now is that in the current negotiations with other powers on arriving at new rules for gold discussions which may come to a head this week at the meeting of the IMF's Committee of Twenty—their hands should not be tied by a specific date for ending the ban on sales to private citizens here.

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CROSSWORD

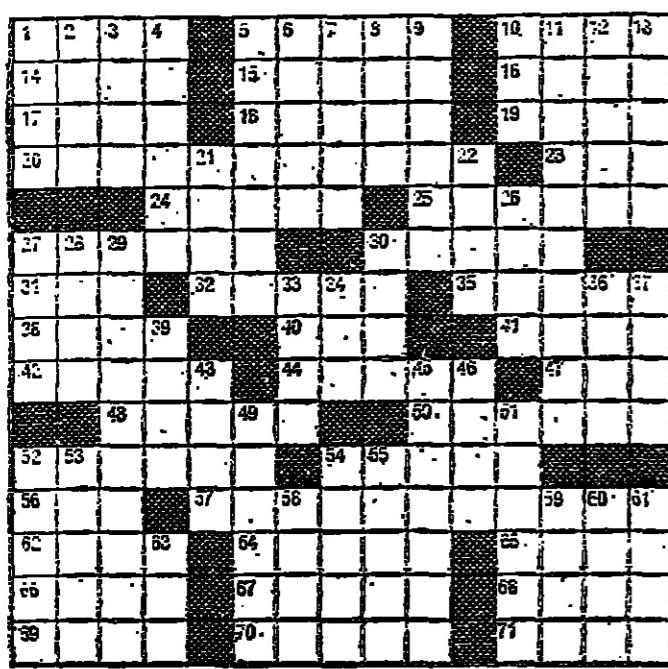
By Will Weng

ACROSS

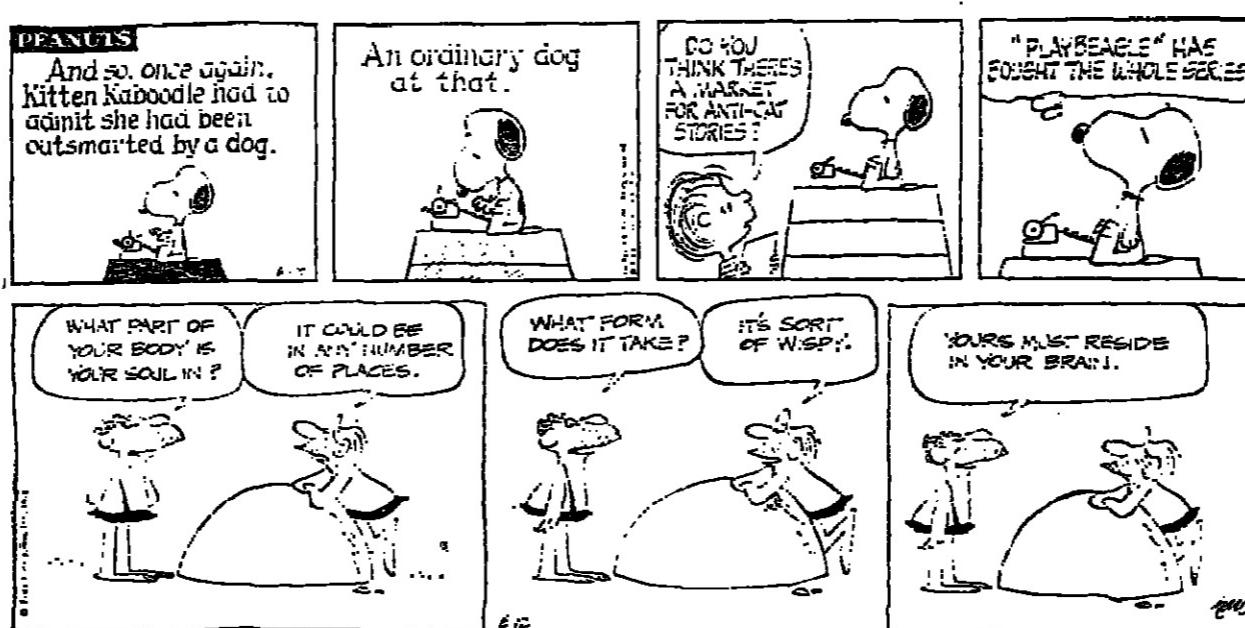
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- 5. Edible mushroom
- 10. Ugly one
- 14. River bordering the U.S.
- 15. Spanish-American pancake
- 16. Stadium sound
- 17. Song
- 18. Permitted
- 19. Edison's middle name
- 20. Cowardly buffoon
- 23. — Plaines
- 24. Helen of radio serial
- 25. Make possible
- 27. Like some subscriptions
- 30. One who prods
- 32. Does office work
- 33. Fence feature
- 35. Can-province
- 40. Land measure
- 41. Wood sorrel
- 42. Give contrary proof
- 44. Balkan natives
- 47. Army drudges

DOWN

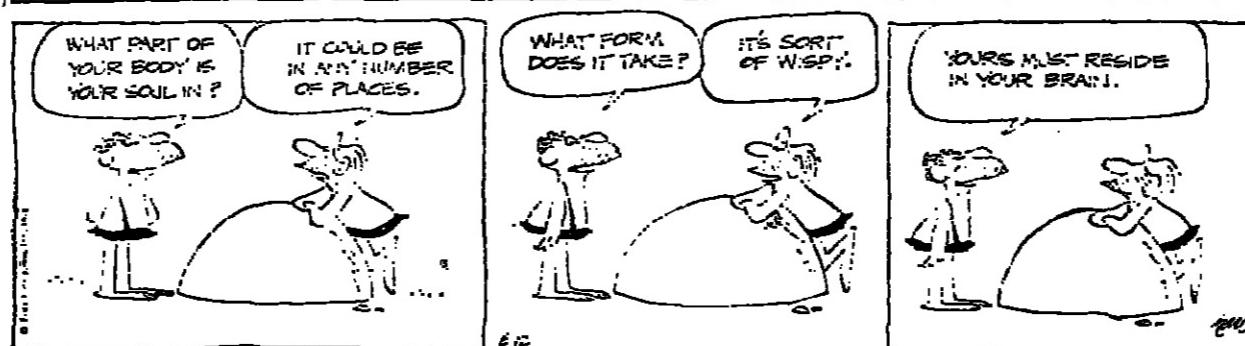
- 46. Compiles
- 50. Miss Landi
- 52. City of France
- 54. Russian tribe
- 56. Aunt or uncle: Abbr.
- 57. Incompetents
- 62. Aberdeen uncles
- 64. Kayak's relative
- 65. Paris time
- 66. Warm-water fish
- 67. Metric measure
- 68. Dies
- 69. Word of afterthought:
- 70. Made of wood.
- 71. Document: Abbr.
- 48. "Boiero" composer
- 13. Take out
- 21. Reckon, old style
- 23. M.L.T. grads
- 26. Eagle: Prefix
- 27. Nonsense poet
- 28. Salt tree
- 29. Literary quickies
- 30. Consumer
- 33. Bridge call
- 34. Before
- 35. Sisters' creations
- 37. She, in Italy
- 39. French river
- 43. Neighbor of Ky.
- 45. Indicate
- 46. Side dish
- 49. Tristam's beloved: Var.
- 1. Seven
- 2. Paris recreation area
- 3. Mongols' milieu
- 4. Turns on
- 5. Belgian town
- 6. Belated sky figure
- 7. Make a new recording
- 8. Large-scale
- 9. Soap product
- 10. Anatomical mouths
- 11. Goofs off
- 49. "Boiero" composer
- 13. Take out
- 21. Reckon, old style
- 23. M.L.T. grads
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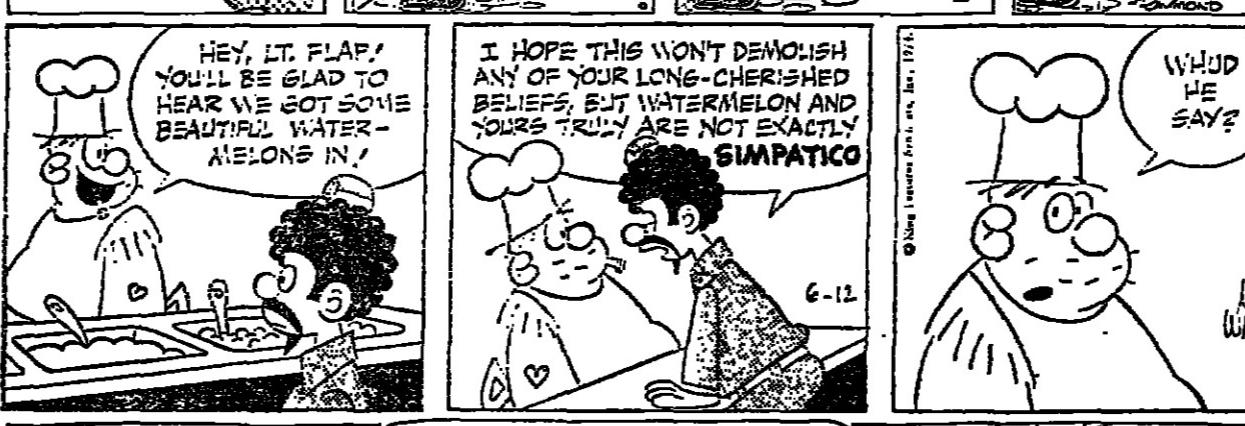
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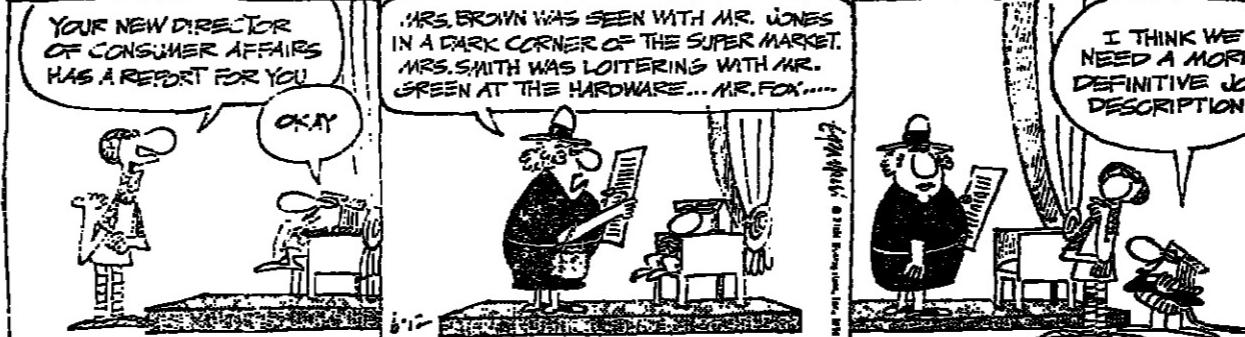
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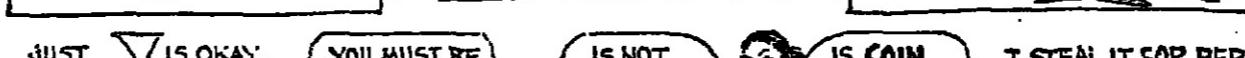
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B A I L E Y



W I Z A R D



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S A W Y E R



WEATHER

C	F	G	I
ALGARVE.....	20 65	Overscast	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	15 55	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	35 64	Cloudy	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	35 72	Cloudy	Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	25 77	Fair	Fair
BELGRADE.....	25 77	Cloudy	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	15 61	Cloudy	Cloudy
BRESCHELL.....	14 57	Overscast	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	16 57	Overscast	Cloudy
CABO.....	14 57	Unavailable	Cloudy
CANFRANCE.....	14 57	Cloudy	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	14 57	Cloudy	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	15 63	Showers	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	15 63	Cloudy	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	14 51	Cloudy	Fair
ENVERGE.....	14 51	Cloudy	Fair
FRANKFORT.....	14 57	Showers	Fair
GENEVA.....	14 59	Cloudy	Rain
HELSINKI.....	14 57	Cloudy	Rain
ISTANBUL.....	14 57	Cloudy	Rain
LIMA.....	25 61	Sunny	Sunny
LISBON.....	25 70	Sunny	Sunny
LONDON.....	19 66	Cloudy	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	17 75	Cloudy	Sunny
MADEIRA.....	24 75	Sunny	Sunny

Wednesday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 7:00 GMT; others at 10:00 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 11, 1974

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(a) American Fund..... SP 57.74
(a) All Express Int'l Fd..... SP 57.79

(a) Andorran Banque S.A..... SP 56.56
(a) Global Fund..... SP 56.00

(a) Apollo Fund (Int'l)..... SP 52.92
(a) Austral Trust S.A..... SP 42.45

(a) Australia Selection Fd..... SP 51.05

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
(a) Fund of Australia..... AUS 45.27
(a) Prop. Bond Fund..... AUS 45.17
(a) Prop. Bond Fund..... AUS 45.17

BAKERS, Julius & Co.:
(a) Baerfund..... SP 542.13
(a) Carter..... SP 774.00
(a) Goldbar..... SP 534.00
(a) Goldstar..... SP 534.00

(a) Gruber..... SP 512.00
(a) Guggenheim..... SP 512.00

(a) Hirsch Fund..... SP 512.00
(a) Brownvest & Wall Fd. Int'l..... SP 512.00
(a) Brownvest & Wall Fd. Int'l..... SP 512.00
(a) Car. Gas & Energy Fd..... SP 51.16
(a) Car. Gas & Energy Fd..... SP 51.16
(a) Capital Select Fund..... SP 51.16

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
(a) Capital Italian Fd..... SP 59.84
(a) Capital Portuguese Fd..... SP 59.84
(a) Capital Spanish Fd..... SP 59.84
(a) Capital Pentente..... SP 59.84
(a) Caribico N.V.-C. Sh..... SP 52.35
(a) Convert-Fund Int'l..... SP 57.14
(a) Convert-Fund Int'l..... SP 57.14
(a) Convert-Fund Int'l..... SP 57.14
(a) Convert-Fund Int'l..... SP 57.14

CREDIT SUISSE: (a) Credit Suisse Int'l Fund..... SP 51.41
(a) Credit Suisse Int'l Fund..... SP 51.41

D.G.C.: (a) Delta Invest. Fund..... SP 51.91
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Brazil's Havelange Replaces Rous as Soccer's President

Associated Press
Stanley Rous, left, congratulates Joao Havelange.

Control of FIFA Leaves Europe For First Time

FRANKFURT, June 11 (UPI)—Power behind the scenes in world soccer today shifted from Europe to South America as Joao Havelange of Brazil was elected president of the International Football Federation (FIFA).

The elegant 58-year-old businessman defeated England's Sir Stanley Rous, president for the last 13 years, 68 votes to 52, on a second ballot at the FIFA congress. Havelange failed to pick up enough votes on the first ballot.

So the leadership of the world's most popular sport was wrested away from Europe for the first time since FIFA was formed 70 years ago.

Europe gave soccer to the world, but South America has long been its equal on the field. Brazil, Havelange's home country, begins the defense of the World Cup here Thursday and will be trying to win the trophy for the fourth time.

Aurelio Franchi of Italy, president of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), called the election "the end of an era in soccer."

There are any number of experienced tour players with a chance, like Billy Casper (1959, 1966), Bruce Crampton (1968, 1970), Dave Hill and Frank Beard plus such youngsters as Jimmy Wadkins, Hubert Green, Buddy Albin, Jerry Heard and John Mahaffey.

Tom Weiskopf, the current British Open champion, had a great season last year but this season he has been in a serious slump. He missed the cut in the Kenner Open on May 31, when he said, "I'm playing lousy, and that's all there is to say."

No Open is complete without Arnold Palmer, the 1960 winner and five-time runnerup. But he no longer rates an automatic listing as a favorite. He was going well in the 1973 Open until he was blitzed by Miller's closing round of 68. In any case, Palmer will attract big and loyal galleries who hope he still has one more great tournament burning inside him.

As usual, Nicklaus has to be considered the giant of the field, even though he has won only one tournament this season, the Hawaiian Open.

Last Wednesday and Thursday Nicklaus returned to Winged Foot for the first time in 14 years, and on the first practice round he experimented with a new grip.

European soccer official had been dreading the loss of presidential power to South America. There has even been talk that UEFA might split from FIFA.

But Franchi, who had campaigned for the re-election of Rous, said: "UEFA will not break away. We wanted a European president, but we respect the law of democracy and we will work closely with Mr. Havelange."

"I hope the new president takes up office where the old one left off."

Meanwhile, FIFA took a step towards implementing Havelange's policies by authorizing a World Cup of 20 teams instead of 16 when the tournament is held in Argentina in 1978. It will be for the organizing committee and the FIFA executive to decide.

Official's said the club would shell out \$310,000 francs (\$68,000) for the Brazilian. They said the Flamengo club of Rio de Janeiro, Lima's present team, would receive 2,770,000 francs and the player the remainder, plus a salary of 35,000 francs a month.

Only Dutch player Johann Cruyff had commanded a larger price. His transfer fee from Ajax Amsterdam to Barcelona was \$1.5 million, and he has been putting his old form, and de-

Marseilles Pays Almost \$700,000 For Brazil Star

MARSEILLE, June 11 (UPI)—Paulo Cesar Lima, 25, a member of Brazil's World Cup soccer team, has been sold to Olympique of Marseilles for the second highest price ever paid in Europe, officials of the Marseilles team said today.

Officials said the club would shell out \$310,000 francs (\$68,000) for the Brazilian. They said the Flamengo club of Rio de Janeiro, Lima's present team,

would receive 2,770,000 francs and the player the remainder, plus a salary of 35,000 francs a month.

It was a setback for the Chinese, who have been making big strides recently toward wider participation in world sport. A few weeks ago the World Weightlifting Federation voted to make China a member and to expand Taiwan.

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Card 4, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Joe Torre led off the 11th inning with a home run off Charlie Hough to snap a 2-2 tie and lead St. Louis to a 4-2 victory over the Dodgers. Torre's fourth home of the season enabled the Cardinals to remain two games behind first-place Philadelphia in the National League East while the loss kept the Dodgers eight in front of Cincinnati in the West. Earlier, Jimmy Wynn hit his 10th homer for Los Angeles.

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